

WHEELER CHOSEN ENGINEERS' HEAD CONVENTION ENDS

Banquet Follows Annual Meeting When All Officers Are Selected

ANDREWS VICE PRESIDENT; TWO OTHERS RE-ELECTED

R. Renton Hind, E. Kopke and George H. Angus New Directors-At-Large

A. C. Wheeler, assistant superintendent of public works, was elected president of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at the annual meeting in the Commercial Club last evening. C. B. Andrews was elected vice-president. Irwin Spaulding was re-elected secretary and G. A. McDowd was re-elected treasurer. All reside on Oahu.

The new directors elected were: At large, R. Renton Hind, E. Kopke and George H. Angus of Oahu; Hawaii, George Duncan; Maui, H. McCubbin; Kauai, E. W. Kopke.

Chairmen Are Named

The following committee chairmen were appointed: Field machinery and cane transportation, Joseph Wylie, Onomaha; milling, James E. Kennedy, Hakalau; boilers and furnaces, R. E. Hughes, Puuene; clarification and filtration, E. W. Kopke, Kealahou; evaporators and vacuum pans, J. Louis Renton, Ewa; centrifugals and crystallizers, George F. Winter, Lihue; sugar room machinery, Charles Cowan, Wailuku; electricity, George Duncan, Oahu; lubrication, J. Meinecke, Paia; testing and recording instruments, C. E. Wilson, Palah; heat conservation, R. Renton Hind. These chairmen will select their own committees.

A banquet followed the annual meeting. About 125 were present. The speakers were J. M. Dowsett, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; S. S. Peck, president of the Hawaiian Chemists' Association; R. Renton Hind, retiring president of the engineers; William Patton, E. W. Green and F. C. Trubshaw of Milwaukee. Those At the Banquet

Those present were: J. S. K. Cunningham, W. W. Wescott, Charles Cowan, F. P. Bechert, T. J. McGrath, E. B. Blake, A. M. Schmidt, J. H. Pratt, William Kelling, C. M. Thurston, Thomas Murray, James Nicoll, Joseph Chambers, Joseph Wylie, William W. Nicoll, George F. Winter, Fred E. Harvey, George R. Ewart, James E. Jaeger, Lester Petrie, George H. Angus, E. W. Greene, W. A. Ramsey, D. M. Semple, John M. Young, James P. Lynch, P. Hegenbarth, Harry Denison, Joseph C. Beiswanger, J. Hedemann, J. A. Gibb, George F. de la Nux, R. M. Hinton, William Weirich, G. S. Burrell, U. S. S. S. Peck, T. H. Petrie, J. M. Dowsett, J. Waterhouse, Horace Johnson, R. Renton Hind, S. S. Peck, W. K. Orth, G. P. Winter, E. Kopke, William J. Kruse, H. C. Waldron, H. B. Weller, J. C. Plankinton, W. G. Pillar, F. G. Kirchhoff, George A. McDowd, E. S. Bailey, Robert R. Catton, F. H. Armstrong, A. F. Ewart, W. E. Rowell, C. H. Kluge, J. C. Smith, L. H. Meisick, C. S. Crane, E. H. Irwin Spaulding, A. Englehard, K. F. Mackie, H. Schultz, W. T. Grieg, E. J. Nell, H. Menefoglio, H. W. Maron, F. H. West, A. F. Dreig, L. E. Davis, Charles J. Heiser Jr., R. Scott, C. Horwill, Charles R. Frazier, S. W. Tay, Dr. Carl Keller, P. J. Erben, J. M. Smith, C. E. Wilson, C. B. Gage, R. Quinn, W. E. Wanderson, J. R. Clarke, Robert Menough, R. Pratt, George W. Patten, Alfred J. H. Wilcox, J. Louis Renton, Thomas J. Nolan, J. B. Laing and F. C. Trubshaw of Milwaukee.

ENGINEERS DEBATE ON MANY SUBJECTS

Interest in the subjects for discussion was maintained until the sugar mill engineers' adjournment yesterday noon, and the attendance was larger than it had been on any other day. The final report, that of the committee on electrification of sugar houses, was very fully debated.

J. C. Plankinton as a preliminary to the discussion stated the theory of electrification of milling plants as based on increased thermal efficiency. He said the idea was to save energy at one place where it is not wasted and transfer it to some other place where it is to be used. By electrification, a total saving of 100 to 150 per cent in radiation and condensation losses can be made if all this waste energy is gathered up and concentrated into one line. The electric motor makes ninety per cent full use of the energy of the steam and leaves a heat balance for other necessary purposes.

The Basic Counts
S. T. Carr said a practical point to be considered in the electrification of sugar mills is the size of the installation. Electrical prime movers in large factories yield a saving of power. In small plants the difference might not be sufficient to warrant a change from steam, but in large ones the gain is a decided one. By using turbines power is extracted without losing the heat and that is a point in favor of electrification. "We get both power and heat," he stated.

Mr. Plankinton amplified his statement of the theories involved and showed comprehensive mastery of his subject.

High Voltages Economical
Just how to make the best use of the power saved was treated from many angles. Mr. Plankinton maintained that high initial voltage is most economical. At Puuene the installation of a 110-volt motor saved over \$2000 in

copper alone over what two 220-volt installations would have cost. "There is really no danger in using the higher current," he said, "the men who work with it simply have to get burned a few times, and then get next."

"Another thing," he said, "any engineer who is about to install motors ought to figure his full requirements and then add fifty per cent, because current is so handy there are going to be a lot of unforeseen calls for it."

The engineers then talked over the best form of motor, whether "squirrel cage" or "form-wound," and the relation of "starting torque" to their use.

Whether to use turbines or centrifugals for juice pumps elicited some difference of opinion and was debated by Messrs. Murray, Winter, Cunningham and Carr. R. S. Norris said that in California best factories centrifugals are used on all their juice. From the syrup on, reciprocating pumps are used.

Visiting Expert Gives Opinion
The question of control of centrifugal pumps by varying the speed, or throttling down, was another problem attacked from many angles. E. W. Green, visiting representative of the Alhager Pump and Condenser Company, explained why throttling at the discharge end is better practice. As long as a pump does not run entirely dry no serious trouble arises and variations in speed are not necessary.

Mr. Carr said varying the speed of the motor to meet the variations in the supply of mill juice takes more power, and Mr. Green said Mr. Carr was right except in the case of heavy installations, say a 1000-horsepower city pumping plant.

Electricity Or Steam?

Renton Hind then called for a discussion of the main problem, that of electrifying the mill. "The point here seems to be whether motors will do what steam does. The tendency in all sugar mills appears to be towards the maintenance of constant speed. Will electric drive do the work? he asked.

That brought up the matter of choking the mill, at the crusher end and the feeding difficulty of holding a constant blanket as the cane passes through the three or four mills.

Mr. Carr said there should be individual motors, one to each mill. Renton Hind thought the general adoption of juice grooving in mill rollers has changed both the system and the requirements. Formerly mills were run at varying speed but nowadays engineering is increasing the speed and making it uniform. If a mill chokes that is overcome by speeding up, not by stopping the train. Mr. Carr raised the point that slow drive is not economical of power, but that "if a single motor is best it can be done that way."

Dollar Is Limiting Factor
Mr. Hind said it really narrows down to a question of cost. The single motor would cost less to install and would probably prove the more economical. Horace Johnson said that if electrification of the mill is possible and works towards economy it will be a fine thing.

Individual motors were favored by Messrs. J. Wylie, Greaves and Kruse. The single motor advocates were Simpson, Gibb and Bechert. J. S. K. Cunningham fought there ought to be two motors, one on the fourth mill and one for the first, second and third mills working as a single unit. His point was that the quality of cane varies with different varieties and the speed of the fourth mill must be under control to maintain the continuity of the blanket.

Watchful Waiting
W. G. Hall said the sugar mill practice is constantly running in circles. New ideas appear, are tried out and are rejected. If there is no actual gain from new inventions, or new methods, the circle returns to its starting point.

The Cuban planters are "electricity mad" and are going the limit. "Five years hence we will know more about it," he said, "but five years from now we will probably look back and want to know where we started from." He asked that a vote be taken on the question of whether the engineers look with favor on motor drives supplanting cane juice as available—or whether the Hawaiian industry ought to stick to steam. The vote stood twelve to one in favor of the motor drive.

Messrs. Plankinton and Carr then talked "peak loads" and "valleys" and the relative advantages of direct and alternating current in overcoming them. J. C. Plankinton said there are no "peak" or "valleys" in sugar mills. Flywheels are not therefore needed on mill drives, as it costs power to drive them.

Purely Entomological
Chairman Hind referred to the use of worm drives on trucks and asked whether there would be any advantage in adapting this to sugar mills. H. P. Agree said it had been tried in Cuba, was a success, and Mr. Carr stated that while theoretically the worm drive has some advantages, in practice frictional losses are too great.

This closed the set program and Chairman Hind asked the delegates to bring up any points on which additional light needed to be shed. Robert Menough exhibited samples of cylinder oil and emulsion separated from the feed water used in the Rapid Transit Company's boilers by the Goehran vacuum oil separator. This separator has been in use for four years and recovers three of every four quarts of cylinder oil used. Mr. Menough said, keeping the boilers in fine shape.

"Bars" and Bars
Joseph Wylie illustrated the working of his milk of lime pump which operates on the displacement principle. R. S. Norris said this is the best apparatus used for this purpose in Hawaii.

Engineer Simpson asked how far apart "bars" should be located. Engineer Meinecke, to whom the query was addressed, was inclined to take umbrage, that being a question that no visiting delegate should be asked, he said, but he thought it would be a good thing if they were farther apart.

After it was settled that "grate bars" and not the other kind was what was meant, the subject of complete combustion in furnaces was once more threshed out. The draft is the thing, not the grate surface, all agreed. The height of stacks and suction or forced draft were discussed in relation to combustion.

Motto of Engineers
Then in conclusion E. G. Green was

SOLDIER SHOTS AND KILLS WIFE FOR INFIDELITY

Eugene Buchanan, Corporal of Twenty-fifth Infantry, Faces Charge of Murder

CAUGHT VICTIM WITH ANOTHER INFANTRYMAN

Five Shots Fired and Bullet in Abdomen Causes Death of Woman

Cpl. Eugene Buchanan, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, shot and killed his wife at their home, Kukui and Nuuanu streets, yesterday morning. The shooting occurred about half-past three o'clock. An inquest will be held at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Buchanan said that he was a man named Palmer, of Company F, Twenty-fifth. Discovery of his wife's infidelity followed an attempt to get Buchanan to return to Schofield Barracks at midnight Wednesday, although he has leave until tomorrow. His wife thought that he had gone to the post.

Buchanan's story was that he and his wife left a street car at Kukui and Nuuanu streets and that they were approached by Ed Thomas, also of the Twenty-fifth, who said that Buchanan was wanted at Schofield at once, despite his leave until tomorrow.

Thomas left Buchanan and his wife. Buchanan could not understand the message, but, as his wife urged him to return to the post, he went to the railroad station. As he missed the street car he had to walk, and also missed the last train.

He found the driver of the fifteen wagon, however, who agreed to take him to the post, but he said that he would not leave until four o'clock. Buchanan decided to go in the wagon.

He returned home to wait until four o'clock. The house was dark. He knocked on the door. There was no sound for a moment. Then he heard loud voices and a scuffling about and the opening of a door from the dining room into the bathroom. Looking through the window he saw Palmer.

Slaps Wife and Shoots Her
The husband ran to the back of the house. Palmer was making his escape, partly clad, he said, and he returned to the front door, which his wife opened for him. They quarreled. He slapped her, and Palmer ran in again, seeming to have a pair of brass knuckles. Buchanan called for help and his neighbor, named Watson, came to the door, but would not enter. However, Palmer ran away.

Mrs. Buchanan returned to her bed. Buchanan hunted for his revolver, intending to follow Palmer, but he did not find it until he saw the butt under his wife's pillow. He took it. She cringed at it and they fought for it. A shot was fired in the struggle.

Buchanan said he did not know whether this first shot struck her, but he shot four times more, three shots striking his wife. One, in the abdomen, caused death by internal hemorrhage. Buchanan walked to the police station to give himself up. He was told later that his wife had died.

She had a twelve-year-old daughter by a former husband. The child was in another room.

Fire in Helene Out: Money Loss Is Small
A radiogram to the Inter-Island from Hilo said that the fire in the Inter-Island steamer Helene was extinguished yesterday morning without flooding the ship. No water was used. The time in the ship was not damaged so it is presumed the fire was not from the time. Three hundred bags of fertilizer were lost. The money loss is about \$600. The Helene will arrive here tomorrow morning from Hilo.

CROPP FAMILY AWARDED BIG MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
Georg Rodiek, administrator of the estate of Anton Cropp, deceased, was ordered by Judge Whitney yesterday to pay to the widow of the late Mr. Cropp \$750 a month as a family allowance to date from November, 1913. Thus, including the present month, the administrator will have to pay to Mrs. Cropp for back allowance \$18,000.

Judge Whitney further ordered Administrator Rodiek to sell 342 shares, owned by the estate, of the capital stock of the Kolua Sugar Company of Kauai and to pay the proceeds from such sale to the widow as an advance on account of her distributive share of the estate.

asked to read the final chapter of the 1915 conditional catalogue of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on the general topic of measuring and recording apparatus in relation to engineering efficiency. The theme of this essay is that the instruments devised by American inventive genius are the best in the world.

"The only way to insure doing a thing right is to make it impossible to do it wrong," is the motto of the mechanical engineer, and to accomplish this, man must know. Knowledge can only be acquired by measuring, testing and recording the results.

FINANCIAL KINGS FACE PROSECUTION FOR CONSPIRACY

(Concluded from Page One)

nesses Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation during the panic of 1907 and testified in the subsequent government proceedings against that corporation. He is no longer connected with the New Haven. He is sixty-four years old and lives in New York.

Oldest Defendant Eighty-Three
George Macmillan Miller, aged eighty-three, is the oldest of the defendants. He is an attorney and a specialist in corporation law. He has been prominently active for years in church and charity affairs in New York and is a director of the Central Trust Company and the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation. Resigned from the New Haven.

Charles E. Brock is best known as a brass and copper manufacturer. He is president of the American Brass Company, which operates large factories in Connecticut, and is rated as many times a millionaire. He was born in Connecticut in 1847 and has been actively identified with the affairs of the State. He served in its legislature and was member from Connecticut in 1906 and 1912 of the Republican National Committee. His home is in Ansonia, Connecticut. Resigned from the New Haven.

Two Others Well Known
Charles M. Pratt is a multi-millionaire of the Standard Oil group with whom he was associated in the upbuilding of that company. He has never been especially active in railroad affairs. His home is in Brooklyn where he was born in 1855. He has devoted time and money to educational matters, is a trustee of Amherst College, which has been the beneficiary of his gifts, and is president of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Resigned from the New Haven.

Edward D. Robbins, of New Haven, who was general counsel for the company during the years most of the great mergers were completed, is considered one of the ablest corporation lawyers in New England. He held this position from 1906 to 1914, when he retired. Previously, he had been Connecticut counsel for the road for many years. He is about sixty years old.

Capitalists of Note
D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Connecticut, is a Connecticut capitalist. His many financial interests include directorships in the Aetna Life Insurance Co., the Hartford-Aetna Bank, the United States Bank, the Securities Trust Co., and the Morris Bank, all of Hartford. He is also treasurer of the Hartford Electric Light Company. He is fifty-six years old. Resigned from the New Haven.

Robert W. Taft is a New England cotton manufacturer and banker. His home is in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born in 1856. He is president of the Merchants National Bank of that city and has other large financial interests in Rhode Island. He became a director of the Rhode Island Company, the New Haven holding company for trolley lines in that state. Resigned from the New Haven.

A. Heaton Robertson is a Connecticut attorney and has been active in Democratic politics in that state. He served in its legislature and has been a candidate both for Governor and United States Senator. He was born in New Haven in 1850 where he still lives and has large banking and industrial interests. Those include directorships in the New Haven Trust Company, the New Haven Trust Company, the New Haven Telephone Company, and the New Haven Ice Company. Resigned from the New Haven.

Three Other Defendants
James S. Hemingway, of New Haven, is one of the leading bankers in Connecticut. He is vice president of the Second National Bank of New Haven, commonly known as "the railroad bank" and is treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank. He is about fifty-six years of age. Resigned from the New Haven.

Henry K. McHarg is a New York banker and broker and a former governor of the New York Stock Exchange. He has extensive coal and coke interests in Virginia and has been identified with the Alabama and other railroads in addition to the New Haven of which he is still a director. He is sixty-four years old and lives in Stamford, Connecticut.

Frederick P. Brewster, of New Haven, is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Connecticut. He is a capitalist, a bank director and is connected with the W. & E. T. Fitch Company, of New Haven, hardware manufacturers. He is prominent as a yachtsman and clubman. He is about forty-two years old, and of the New Haven's present directors.

on the Sofia Nish railroad, the fortress which had dominated the line and prevented the Bulgarian advance directed toward the Serbian capital. The Bulgarians have been battling for the fortress for the last week and the fighting has been of the most sanguinary nature, both sides losing heavily.

The Bulgarians also have captured the towns of Zajec and Knjevat, only thirty miles from Nish, against which the advance is now being made.

Official Announcement
An official announcement made yesterday says of the Balkan situation: "The Teutonic and Bulgarian armies, working in conjunction, are steadily drawing nearer and closing the Serbians between their wings. The Teutons are pressing southward through the mountains. The invading Bulgarian army has crossed the Timok river and captured Zajec and Knjevat, only thirty miles from Nish, and the capital city is apparently well within reach."

That the Teutonic generals consider that in the space of a few weeks the Balkan campaign virtually has been won and the road to Turkey assured is indicated by comment in the authoritative Frankfurter Zeitung, which says in all essentials the campaign in Serbia has succeeded so far that its victorious conclusion is certain.

RUSSIANS MAY HELP SERBIANS
(Concluded from Page One)

to the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency.

Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon has been ordered to command the British troops in the Balkan campaign.

TEUTONS FORGE ON IN SERBIA
BERLIN, October 29.—Steady progress, in the face of a determined opposition, is being made by the Austro-Germans in northern and northeastern Serbia, while the Bulgarians are driving the Serbs from a number of their border positions.

Yesterday the Bulgarians stormed and occupied the Danube defenses of the river port of Kosik, leaving the Danube road open for the passage of supplies and munitions for transport to Constantinople.

Sofia dispatches also announce the capture of the border city of Pirot.

ENTENTE POWERS DENY PEACE TALK

Minister Lloyd-George Puts Emphatic Stop To Rumors Of Negotiations

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, October 29.—Minister of Munition Lloyd-George put an emphatic stop to the reports that have reached Great Britain through neutral sources that the British are engaged in peace negotiations. Neither the British nor any of the allied Powers are either discussing among themselves or with any other Power, either belligerent or neutral, any questions of peace, said the minister, in response to a question on the subject, asked in the house of commons. He added that this was not the time for any talk of peace nor would any of the time of the government be wasted listening to peace suggestions from neutrals.

Recruiting here is on the increase as the result of King George's proclamation calling attention to the execution of Edith M. Cavell, the English nurse shot by the Germans.

Lord Derby's plan of calling the men to the colors by classes has not yet been tried. Many employers are refusing to promise that they will re-engage men who leave their employ to go to the front, the idea being to assure such men their same positions when they were returned. An investigation of the situation is being made. Teachers are being urged to enlist.

CHILDREN ARE KILLED DURING PANIC AT FIRE
Terrible Tragedy Is Enacted At Catholic Parochial School

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PEABODY, Massachusetts, October 28.—In a terrible fire here today at least twenty children are dead and scores more injured, many of them seriously and possibly fatally.

The fire broke out this morning in the three-story building of St. John's Parochial School, a Catholic institution, at a time when 600 boys and girls, varying in age from seven to thirteen years, were assembled at their lessons.

The Catholic sisters in charge of the school started the fire drill march and attempted to preserve order, but were unable to do so and in a few minutes a panic took possession of the children. They jammed the doorways, scores were trampled upon, many suffocated, and many jumped from the windows, wild with fear.

Meanwhile dozens of mothers living nearby, hearing the tumult, had hurried to the school and were witnesses of the tragedy enacted by the children.

U. S. MAY BUY EASTLAND FOR A TRAINING SHIP
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CHICAGO, October 28.—The United States government may purchase the steamer Eastland, which a few months ago turned turtle at its dock with an excursion party in the Chicago river and caused the deaths of nearly 100 persons.

The Eastland is soon to be sold at auction and it has been learned that the federal government may purchase the vessel, repair it and convert it into a naval training ship.

JAPAN DECLARES ALLIES FAVORS DEMANDS ON CHINA
(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping.)
TOKIO, October 29.—The Japanese foreign office issued a statement today which states that Great Britain, Russia and France have agreed to Japan's recent demands on China that Korea subjects in the Kanton district be given the same treatment that the Japanese receive.

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(Special Cable to Hawaii Shiping.)
TOKIO, October 29.—Another baron is to be created in commemoration of the Emperor's coronation. I. Hozumi, a bank director and is connected with the W. & E. T. Fitch Company, of New Haven, hardware manufacturers. He is prominent as a yachtsman and clubman. He is about forty-two years old, and of the New Haven's present directors.

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WATER FRONT NEWS

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Honolulu Stock Exchange

Thursday, October 29, 1915.

NAME OF STOCK	CAPITAL PAID UP	PAR. VAL.	1
Ala. & Baldwin Ltd.	\$1,000,000	100	100
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of Hawaii	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of New Zealand	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of Oahu	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the Hawaiian Islands	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the Pacific	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the South Pacific	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the West	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the World	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the East	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the North	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the South	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the West	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the World	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the East	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the North	1,000,000	100	100
Bank of the South	1,000,000	100	100